The Peace Conference. The third sitting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Saturday, when they agreed that the Austrian protocol, as accepted by Russia should form the basis of their negotiations and signed that protocol pure and simple, giving it all the power and force of preliminaries, and upon that proceeded to the discussion of the terms of peace. The Russians conceded all the demands of the western powers, almost without resist-

A despatch dated Berlin, the 4th inst., states that the Emperor Alexander had received at St. Petersburg a notification from Count Orloff of the signature of the preliminaries of peace and that his Majesty had, on the 3d inst., (Monday,) transmitted by telegraph to Count Orloff a despatch declaring his approval of the signature. The Russian ambassador at Berlin had been informed of these circumstances. The fourth sitting of the conference was held

on Tuesday, the 4th instant. The Times Paris correspondent writes, or the 5th inst.: "No secret has been better kept than the proceedings of the conference up t the present moment, as far as details are con-cerned. All that can be safely affirmed is, that matters are going on 'well enough;' would be an error to suppose that there is not yet a good deal of work to be got through. I believe that France and England have not been since the commencement more firmly united than at the present moment. Of Austria's firmness I doubt whether as much can be said At all events, I again hear whisperings of Count Buol not realizing all that was expected of him. It is stated positively that no prolongation of the armistice beyond the 21st of March will be listened to, and that everything

PARIS, Thursday, March 6 .- The fifth sitting of the plenipotentiaries in conference took place to-day, but the proceedings are enveloped in complete secrecy.

must be arranged in ten or twelve days from

this date.

FRANCE. Speeches of Louis Napoleon-The Expected French Heir.

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was opened on Monday, the 3d, by the Emperor in person, who delivered the following speech:

"Peers and Senators: -On the last occasio of my assembling you, serious anxieties pre-vailed. The allied armies were engaged in a siege, where the obstinacy of the defence raised a doubt of success. Europe, uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself. To maintain the war, I asked you a loan, which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have appeared excessive.

"The rise in the price of provisions threat ened the laboring class with general inconve nience, and a disturbance of our monetary sys tem caused a fear that business and labor would slacken. Thanks to your aid and the energy displayed both in France and England, and above all to the assistance of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared have been for the most part averted.

"A great feat of arms at last decided in favor of the Allies, a struggle unexampled in history for its inveteracy. From that moment th opinion of Europe was more openly expressed. Our alliances were everywhere extended and strengthened.

The third loan was completed without difficulty. The country gave me a fresh proof of its confidence by subscribing for a sum five times larger than that I asked for. It has supported with admirable resignation the suffer ings inseparable from the dearness of provisions—sufferings alleviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalitits, and by the 10,000,000f. distributed to the departments. The arrival of foreign grain has now produced a considerable fall; the anxiety caused by the disappearance of gold has diminished, and never has labor been more abundant or wages Mr. Gye, the opera lessee will suffer ruin, higher.
"The hazards of war have revived the mili-

tary spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many voluntary enlistments, nor so much ardor amongst the conscripts designated To this brief expose of the present situation

must be added facts of great political significa-"The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give

a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, came over into France. The enthusi astic welcome she received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two people.
"The King of Piedmont, who, without look

ing behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the

bravery of his soldiers.

"These sovereigns have beheld a country, lately so agitated and disinterested of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceable, and respected—making war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the energy of duty. They have seen that France was sending 300,000 men across the seas, convoking to Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as if she meant to say to Europe—'The existing war is to me only an episode. My ideas and my powers are always partly directed towards the arts of peace. Let us neglect nothing for a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of a great nation."

"This appeal seems to have been under-stood, and the winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduce into the deliberations the entire influence of the sovereign of a vast empire. Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her territory. Lastly, the advice or entreaties all the cabinets reaching St. Petersburg, th Emperor of Russia, the inheritor of a situatio he had not created, seemed to be inspired with a sincere desire to put an end to the caus that led to this sanguinary conflict. He d termined to accept the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honor of his arms satisfied

it was to his own honor to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe. "The plenipotentiaries of the allied and belligerent powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity that animates them all, necessarily creates the hope of a favorable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the Conferences, and be equally ready, if necessary, to draw the sword anew, or extend a hand to those whom we have fairly

Whatever may happen, let us occupy our selves with the means calculated to augment the strength and riches of France. Let us, if possible, draw closer the alliance formed by community of glory and sacrifices, and of which

peace will far better exhibit the reciprocal advantages.

Finally, in this solemn moment for the des tinies of the world, let us put our trust in God, to the end that He may guide our efforts in a direction most conducive to the interests o

The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage to and from the Salle des

On the opening of the Legislative Council, on the 4th, Count de Morney, the President, made the following speech :

"Gentlemen: The simple and dignified ac-

you heard yesterday must have flattered your United States.

patriotism. Your feelings of national pride John Bull we patriotism. Your feelings of national pride a growling and irritable condition at the prosbeen highly gratified. In no virtue has the French nation been deficient. It has proved fairly fought out his fight with Russia, and his itself a firm and loyal ally; it has carried on the war with vigor, patience, disinterestedness, and humanity. It has been at the same time calm, industrious, hospitable, and generous. Thus has France obtained a moral triumph more ration of the country for war, as contrasted with realizable, than that accounted by the universal ration of the country for war, as contrasted with realizable than that accounted by the universal ration of the Chiled valuable than that acquired by conquest, and gained for herself the sympathies and confidence of the entire world.

"The result, it must be admitted, is particularly attributed to the union on the throne of the two most opposite qualities—energy and moderation. Those short and glorious years which have restored France to the first rank among nations will fill an important place in history. You mainly contributed to the result, gentlemen, for you granted the Emperor an unreserved co-operation under the mos the sound judgment and humane feelings of the eminent men charged with the negotiations will succeed in removing all the difficulties and putting a period to the evils of war. Never theless, confiding implicity on the affection and solicitude of the Emperor for his people, and in his care of its dignity and interests, we promise him beforehand, come what will, that e may rely upon us."

This speech was repeatedly interrupted by the warmest applause, and most of the deputies left their seats to go and congratulate Count de Morney on his having so well interpreted the sentiments of the chamber.

A correspondent writes from Paris, dating Wednesday: "From this day the Empress will not leave her suit of apartments. All the requisite arrangements are made for her accouch nent, and the medical men at their posts. Paris is expecting at any moment to hear the salute of cannon. They have just printed two programmes of the ceremonies to be observed, one for the birth, and the other of the baptism of any imperial prince or princess. The right of baptism will be performed the day after the birth, in the imperial chapel, by the Grand Almoner of the court, in presence of the curate of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, the Paris of the Tuilleries; of the Archbishops; of the metropolitan chapter; of the grand dignities and functionaries of the empire. Should it be a prince the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor will bring to him the grand cordon of Marshal of the Palace will take him in his arms and earry him back to his apartment. It is seriously in contemplation to give him the title of 'King of Algeria.'"

It appears that the Pope will be the godfather of the infant prince or princess of the Emperor. His Holiness will probably be represented by an extraordinary envoy, unless he comes himself to Paris. The godmother of he imperial infant will be the Queen of Sweden. Her Majesty is cousin of the Emperor, she being the daughter of Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose sister was the Emperor's mother; and both are consequently grand chil-

dren of the Empress Josephine. The Moniteur contains the official announce nent of the appointment of the widow of Admiral Bruat to the post of "gouvernate des enfants de France.'

ENGLAND. The Burning of Covent Garden Theatre-Central American Affairs-Sadlier's For-

geries, &c. Covent Garden Theatre, in London, which was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst., was houses in Europe, and was built 47 years ago at a cost of £100,000. The calamity occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning, just at the termi-nation of the orgies of a Bal Masque to which the house had been appropriated by Anderson the conjurer, to whom it had been let during the cessation of the opera season; and although the building was celebrated for its provision against fire by enormous tanks and the constant presence of watchmen, there was no time for anything but a general rush for escape.

all his arrangements for the opening of the present season. Altogether, the damage sustained is supposed to amount to £200,000. Some of the articles lost are not to be replaced by any amount of money, since these included original scores of operas by the oldest masters, four pictures by Hograth, and two statues by Chantry, valued at £25,000. The armory, con sisting of more than a hundred suits, and or cupying a series of rooms, was wholly destroyed Prof. Anderson was insured for £2,000, and the only other insurance was for £8,000 on the properties. This theatre was destroyed by fire 1808, when twenty-two lives were lost. The fire on the present occasion was first discovered in the carpenter's shop, and Prof. Anderson was the first to give the alarm, when only some 200 persons were present. Great consternation ensued, and in making their exit, severa females were trampled on, and others fainted,

building was in flames, and in a short time was reduced to ashes.

On Thursday, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Baxter, Lord Palmerston said hat, upon inquiry at the Foreign office, he found that the papers relating to Central American affairs could not be laid on the table before Easter.

The London Post expresses an opinion that if the Clayton Bulwer question and the enlistment question are not already disposed of, the statesmen on both sides are only seeking the quietest mode of settling them, as the question f fillibustering remains a grave consi with the States of Europe, and Great Britain ought to take the initiative in mooting the question, with a view to a common understand ng being come to upon the principles and policy to be observed in conjunction with this

A committee of the Royal Swedish Railwa Company has ascertained after a basty and preliminary examination that the over issues of shares in that company by Mr. Sadlier amount to 16,291 £5 shares and 18,782 £4 shares, making an aggregate value of £156, 583, but the committee admits that as yet it is impossible to arrive at a correct statement, and that the total issue appropriated to himself may possibly prove to have been £250,000. The amount over-drawn by him at the Tipamount over-drawn by him at the Tipperary Bank is £200,000. The liabilities of the bank are £300,000, and its assets £30,000. A firm in the iron trade at Manchester suffers

to the tune of £25,000. Twenty-one husbands have absconded fro Sunderland, and the parochical authorities offer reward of £21 for the whole lot, or £1 per

The Rev. A. Courtenay, is the new Bishop of Jamaica. He has already officiated as divinity lecturer at the Bishop's College in that island, and also as archdeacon of Middlesex. He will have £2,000 a year.

Wm. Bonsfield, lately a supernumerary at Convent Garden Theatre, has been sentenced to be hung for the brutal murder of his wife and three children.

ITALY.
The Americans in Rome.

Rows, February 29.—The Americans in the Eternal City met together last Friday, at a commemoration dinner, given in honor of Washington. About 60 gentlemen, residents and visitors, sat down to table, the office of chairman being filled by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, formerly Mayor of Boston, and exmember of Congress. A number of speeches were made, amongst which, as may be easily imagined, some contained forcible comments upon the present diplomatic difficulties between

the utterly unprepared situation of the United States would, it was admitted, bring a tremendous "whipping" upon the latter country for the first six months after the declaration of hostilities, but it argued that American energy and patriotism would subsequently turn th balance in favor of the stars and stripes, and sweep the union Jack from the ocean.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig of March 21. Mr. Everett's Oration.

The First Baptist church was densely crowded ast night, at least half an hour prior to the time appointed for the commencement of Mr Everett's oration before the Mount Vernon As sociation. The audience included a great number of ladies, who, of course, could not neglec so favorable an opportunity of seeing and hearing one of the most prominent men of the day: and their presence gave to the congregation an appearance so attractive, that, we venture to assert, quite as many eyes were directed towards them as towards the distinguished orator on the platform. It is almost unneces sary to say, that in such a crowd, it was impos sible to commit the address to paper, and as it is the especial desire of Mr. Everett that it shall not be reported in extenso, we are content to give the following brief and necessarily im perfect sketch

Mr. Everett was introduced to the audience by Joseph Mayo, esq., amid enthusiastic ap plause. His oration, in order to conform to was pleasantly interspersed with the allusion to the Mount Vernon Association ; yet its great theme was the relation of Washington, not merely to the United States, but the age in which he lived, and the true nature and moral foundation of his greatness. He quoted a remark of Lord Brougham that Washington was length upon the body, for the apparent pur the greatest man of our own or any age," and said that if the first part of the remark were this unavailing, had then set out for the hospi true, the last was necessarily so, inasmuch as tal, to tell her master and his associates there the order and the military medal; the Grand the last century was unquestionably the richest fortunately the people of the hospital were in great events, great names, and the general grogress of intelligence, in the history of the animal, and rewarded her watchful fidelity by world. To illustrate this, the speaker took a rapid and comprehensive survey of what may be called the age of Washington, commencing with the eighteenth century. Of all the great names connected with the events of this era, although many shone with brightness, each i its particular sphere, Washington, by general sdmission, on the whole outshone them all. This was further enlarged upon by a masterly comparison of Washington with the three persons whom that age had distinguished by the appellation of great, namely, Peter the Great, Frederick the Great and Napoleon Bonaparte. The lecturer then passed to the inquiry in what the true greatness of Washington consists.

There could, he said, be no doubt that the essence and strength of Washington's charac ter lay in two things-first, in his possession in a due proportion, each in the golden mean, of all the powers and qualities required for the seful and honorable discharge of the duties of life; and, second, in the pure morality which lay at the foundation. The absence of dazzling reputed as one of the largest and finest operatio traits which strike the imagination, so far from needing an apology was in reality one of the chief excellencies of the character of Washington. But the pure morality of Washington's character was the most important feature; and Mr. Everett declared it to be his decided coniction, "that it was an important part of the design of Providence, in raising up Washington to be the leader of the Revolutionary struggle, and afterwards the first President of the United States, to set before the people of America, in the morning of their national existence. a living example to prove that armies may be best conducted, just wars most successfull lected of late years for the production of the leading operas on a scale of extraordinary splendor may probably be estimated at little short of £50,000. He had also just concluded individuals, and the parties they lead, that bly administered, by men of sound moral principle; to teach to gifted and aspiring though a hundred crooked paths may conduc to temporary success, the one plain and straight path of public and private virtue can alone ead to a pure and lasting fame and the bless

ings of posterity. Mr. Everett then referred to the eminent norality by which Washington was distinguished, contrasted him in this respect with the culating Malborough, drew a vivid picture of Blenheim Castle and the sentiments it suggested as compared with Washington's modes me at Mount Vernon, and wound up by a magnificent assertion of the perpetuity of the

After the close of the address, Gov. Wis made a speech, which we may notice more particularly hereafter, and the Hon. John Taylor followed in a brief complimentary speech

A Colored Duel.

A duel between two colored gemmenregular built affair, conducted according to the most strict and punctilious provisions of the code of honor, came off last week. The fight took place with pistols of the most im proved fashion, at sunrise, on a small branch of the Metaririe road. We do not know what the origin of the difficulty was, except that one of the parties, to use the phrase of one of the spectators, "was crossed in lub by de order, and dat him hona must hab satisfaction."

We have learned from one who was presen the combat the particulars as they trans After having taken their stands, one of the seconds noticed that, owing to their positions the sunbeams set his principal to winking and olling his eyes. This was sufficient ground or interfering, and he calls out to the other

"I say, I puts my weto on dat possishum it's again de rules ob all the codes ob hona dat see. De traction ob de sun shines rader too ewere, and make my principle roll his eyes altogether too much."

"Wy, wy, look here, didn't we chuck up dollar for de choice of ground, and didn't get him myself!" "Yes, I know you did; but then fay play i

a juel, and I'se no notion of seeing my frience composed upon and lose all the 'vantage." "Well I'se no notion, as you is, and 'sists on settling the matter just as we is-and-At this juncture a friendly cloud settled the natter at once by stepping in between the sun

and the belligerents.

The first two causes took their position, and all the little preliminaries being settled, each one took his pistol, ready cocked, from his second. Both manifested a terrible degree of spunk, although a sort of blush paleness spread

taelf over their black cheeks. The second who was to give out the fatal order which might send them out of this world, now took his ground. Raising his voice, he

began:
"Gemmen, your time am cum." Both signified their assent. "Is you ready? Fiah! one-two-three.

Bang, pop, went both pistols, at once, one ball raising the dust in the middle of the road while the other took a "slandicular" course among the bystanders, fortunately without hit ting any one. It was now time to interpose, and one of the econds set himself about it. After a little conversation the challenged darkey stepped

orward and said to his antagonist:
"Nigga, is you satisfied?"

"So is I, and I'se glad to get off so. Next

count of the exalted position of France which the governments of Great Britain and the exhibition as dis, dey will fetch me, dat dey will do for sartain.

"Dem's my sentiments edzacly," retorted the other. "When your onmortal instrument of def went off, I declare I thought I was gone child; but I'se so happy now-gosh let's shake hands, and go back to our avocations."

Is five minutes' time all hands-enemie black friends, white and all-were on the road home to work, perfectly satisfied with the sport of the morning.—N. O. Picayune.

Human Kindness and Brute Sagacity.

Two instances of the preservation of life have recently come to our knowledge, of one of which certainly there has been no notice in the newspapers, but which richly deserve notice. The first was an illustration of human kindness and courage, and the other of the almost human sagacity and faithfulness of a New-

foundland dog. The circumstances, as related to us, were briefly these: On Saturday evening last a man and a boy were discovered struggling for life in Mystic river, nearly opposite to the Naval Hospital in Chelsea. Mr. Crocker, the gunner in charge of the magazine, and Mr. Murphy, the Hospital Steward, and some attendants of the hospi tal, immediately adopted measures to rescue the drowning man and boy, which they accom-

plished at the imminent peril of their own On the same evening, the occupants of the hospital, by a remarkable Providence, were enabled to save another human life, through the aid of a Newfoundland dog, belonging to D. Gilchrist, the surgeon of the hospital. the evening the dog was noticed to be very restless about the house, so much so as to at-tract special attention and induce the men to watch her movements. Finding at length that she had attracted the attention of the people about the hospital, the dog immediately set off from the house. She was followed, and led directly to a man at a little distance from the hospital, lying insensible in the snow, and ready to perish. He was immediately carried to the hospital, and on the application of suit

able remedies recovered. It was afterwards ascertained that the saga cious and affectionate dog had discovered the dying man and had stretched herself at full pose of warming it into sensibility, but fir observant of the movements of the rescuing the object of it from certain death [Boston Traveller.

From the New York Mirror. The following touching "Lament" for 'Little Charlie," a liquid gush from the hear of the author of sweet "Baby Bell," will awaken pangs of loving sorrow in many a sad mother' Little Charlie-A Lament.

O Sunshine, making golden spots Upon the carpet at my feet— he shadows of the coming flowers: The phantoms of forget-me-nots And roses red and sweet !-How can you seem so full of joy, And we so sad at heart and sore!— Angel of Death! again thy wings Are folded at our door

We can but yearn through length of days For something lost, we fancied ours: We'll miss thee, darling, when the Spring Has touched the world to flowers For thou wast like that dainty mouth Which strews the violets at its feet And silver tear drops braided sweet! For thou wast light and thou wast shade. And thine were sweet capricious ways! Now lost in purple langors, now No bird in ripe red summer days

Was half as wild as thou! O little Presence! everywhere We find some touching trace of thee A pencil mark upon the wall That "naughty hands" made thoughtlessly And broken toys around the house— Where he has left them they have lain Waiting for little busy hand That will not come again, Will never come egain!

Within the shrouded room below He lies a cold—and yet we know It is not Charlie there! It is not Charlie cold and white, He gently cast aside Our darling hath not died! O rare pale lips! O clouded eyes

O violet eyes grown dim! Ah well! this little lock of hair Is all of him! Is all of him that we can keep For loving kisses, and the thought Of him and Death may teach us more Than all our life hath taught!

God, walking over starry spheres,

Did clasp his tiny hand, And led him, through a fall of tears, Into the Mystic Land! Angel of Death! we question not: Who asks of Heaven, "why does it rain Who asks of Heaven, "why does it rain ?"
Angel! we bless thee, for thy kiss
Hath hushed the lips of Pain!
No "Wherefore," or "To what good end?"
Shall out of doubt and anguish creep
Into our thought. We bow our heads:
He giveth his Beloved sleep!
T. B. ALDRICH.

105 Clinton place, New York.

Mr. Everett's Address in Aid of the Pur

chase of Mount Vernon. Mr. Everett, by invitation of residents in Washington, will deliver an address on the "Character of Washington," at the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institution, on Thursday evening, March 27th. The proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be wholly devoted to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon Tickets, one dollar each, are for sale at the bookstores of Franck Taylor, R. Farnham, Taylor & Maury, and W. M. Morrison, and at the National, Willard's, Dexter's, Browns', and Kirkwoods' Hotels.

There will be no tickets sold or money r ceived at the door. The number of tickets will be limited to the convenient capacity of the

The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock exactly. The doors of the hall will be opened at By direction of the Committee of Arrange

March 25-dtd.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, March 24, among other business, Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of some legislative recognition of the eminent services of the expedition under Dr. Kane in the Arctic seas.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration the deficiency Appropriation bill; but did not conclude action upon it.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order of the day for the fourteenth of April: and the bill to establish Public Printing, Bookbinding and Engraving Office was made the special order of the day for the twenty-first of April.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speake announced Messrs. L. D. Campbell of Ohio, Wn A. Howard of Michigan, and Mordecai Oliver o Missouri, to proceed to Kansas to investigate the condition of affairs there.

Mr. Millson addressed the House against the action of the late Naval Board, and in approbation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia on that subject.

Much time was occupied in the consideration of a resolution proposing to give to the new mem bers of Congress books to the same amount of money as were distributed among members of former Congress, (about \$1,000 each,) and it was After further proceedings, the House adjourned

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with the fast trains of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At Xensa (on Little Miami Railroad) connection is Acnia (on Little Miami Railroad) connection is formed with the trains through Dayton, to INDI-ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

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\$13 65; Dayton, \$15 50; Cincinnati, \$16; Louis ville, by raifroad, \$18 65; by steamer from Cincinnati, \$18; Indianapolis, \$17 50; Cleveland, \$12 15; Toledo, \$15 80; Detioit, \$15 20; Chicago \$20 65 and \$19 50; St. Louis, \$28 50 and \$25; Memphis. \$26; New Orleans, \$31, etc. RY, MARTINSBURG, BERKLEY SPRINGS CUMBERLAND, BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pied mont, Oakland, and Fairmount, passengers leave Washington at 6 a. m. or 44 p. m. Fo minor way stations between Baltimore and Wheeling, take 6 a. n. train from Washington.

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May 1—tf THOMAS GREEN.

\$100 REWARD FOR NEGRO BOY GUSTUS.—This Boy of mine left home on Monday morning, 11th February, with passes from myself to go on the railroad to Milledgeville, where he had been employed during the session of the Legislature as waiting servant in Brown's Hotel. I learn, however, that he did not return to Milledgville at all, and has not been heard of since he left home. He has, doubtless either attempted to make his way off by depending upon his white-man appearance; or has been de-

either attempted to make his way off by depending upon his white-man appearance; or has been decoyed away by some designing white person. The above reward will be paid to any one apprehending and returning said Boy; or Fifty Dollars for lodging him in some jail and giving me information Description.—Gus presents quite a white-man appearance. His complexion is fair, his manners and expression genteel and polite. He is about 30 years old—medium size and weight—hair black and straight—eyes grey or blue—the left hand somewhat withered and stiffened from diseae, and on laughing one eye is contracted, and mouth drawn to one side. He has a large carbuncle scar on the back of his neck—dresses genteelly scar on the back of his neck—dresses genteell and wears a watch. He carries with him a banj and picks it tolerable well, and sometimes acts the barber. He has often been taken for a white man The public will please watch out for Gustus, and

JOHN H. THOMAS. FORSYTH, Monroe Co., Ga., Feb. 29th 1856.

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Dec 6—1f

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